The Chief Minister had brought to the notice of the Prime Minister that 134 applications had already been submitted to the Union Government requesting for release of licenses for setting up of new sugar factories in the State. If new sugar units are set up, it would benefit not only 30 lakh cane growers but also result in augmenting sugar production in the country.

The demand for sugar is increasing all over the world. In case our country is able to produce more sugar, we will be able to export the surplus sugar thereby earn the much needed foreign exchange.

I appeal to the Prime Minister to look into the request of the Chief Minister and sanction the letter of intents to the sugar mills, at the earliest.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR (Khargone): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the gross neglect of the Hindi language. There cannot be a more striking example of the step motherly treatment being meted out to the national language in Government institutions than the one that can be found in the Institute of Mass Communications. New Delhi. For the past five years, the institute has been teaching Mass Communication course in Hindi, under the aegis of the Ministry of Information and Broad-casting. To date the course has not been recognised.

In 1980, the Ministry of information and Broadcasting formally reecognised the three other courses offered by the institute viz. - Journalism (in English language); Advertising and Public Relations and *Non-Aligned Media*. Subsequently, then Ministry of Education and Culture, now know as the Ministry of Human Resource Development also gave its recognition to these course. Such recognition entitles the students of these courses to various facilities, which are not available to students pursuing the course in Hindi. As a result, the students pursuing the course in Hindi, who really understand the pulse of the people, who age aware of their day to day problems and who want to write on the burning issues of the day are being neglected. Thus, injustice is being done to them. In the absence of official recognition, they are not able to apply for various vacancies. Nobody is paying any heed to their demands, which include among other things:-Registration of their names in the employment exchanges, after the completion of their professional training in journalis priority in recruitment to the Central Information Service; Recognition of this course for eligibility in information services of the Union and State Governments as well as Public Sector Units; Provision of concessional Travel passes to the students for use in D.T.C. buses etc., students of Hindi course are being denied hostel facilities, even when 15 rooms are lying vacant; while rooms are allotted to students pursuing courses in English, who are mostly residents of Delhi. Whats' more, these students don't even use the rooms allotted to them. The Hindi students are not allotted rooms, because they belong to the lower income group. A student from Bihar, Shri Vasudev Prasad was forced to forego his studies as he failed to get an accommodation in Delhi. In the Ninth Lok Sabha, I was a Member of the consultative committee attacked to the Ministry of information and Broadcasting. At that time also, I had raised this issue of granting recognition to this course and the then Minister of Information and Broadcasting had given me an assurance that his Ministry will look into the matter and take a decision. So far, no decision has been taken on this issue. Through you, I urge the Government to grant recognition to the journalism course in Hindi and provide the students all those facilities, which are available to the students pursuing the course in English.

SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT (Nandarbar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards an important matter. Sanction was given about four years back to provide a double line on the Surat-Bhusawal line of the

Eastern Railway and approval was given to the 25 kilometre Jalgaon-Chavalkhera Gharapgaon line. This work is being done very sloly. It seems to me that the amount allocated is also very little. The Surat-Bhusawal railway line passes through the backward advasi areas of Gujarat and Maharashtra and the Railway authorities themselves consider a double line very essential. It would prove very convenient to South-bound travellers. This work should be completed as early as possible. I also urge the Government to provide diesel engines to passenger trains plying on this line. providing diesel engines to these trains will ensure the punctuality of the trains.

Nandarbar in Maharashtra is my parliamentary constituency. The railways should attach a two tier bogie to the 114-UP Surat-Bombay train *via* Nandarbar. Similarly, a bogie should be attached to the 162 UP Indore-Bombay Express. Further, a bogie exclusively for Nandarbar should be attached to the 17 Down saurashtra Janata Express, which leaves Bombay at 16.30- Similarly, a bogie for Nandarbar should be attached to the 113-down Surat-Bhusawai train which leaves Surat at 22.50. People in Nandarbar have to visit The state capital Bombay regularly, on official work. The addition of these bogies would prove immensely beneficial to those who go to and fro Bombay. Therefore, it is my humble submission to the Union Government to get this work done, at the earliest.

SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI (Maharaj Ganj): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to request the Government to build two roads in the Southern regions of North Bihar. One road will connect Kashinagar in U.P. *via* Muzzaffarpur, Hajipur, Chhapra, Siwan and Guthni. The other one will link the Nepal border *via* Chhapra, Baniyapur, Malmaliya, Mohammadpur Mor and Motihari District. These two roads are not only essential for the betterment of that region, but are also of national and international importance. It is also an important tourist spot. When we go to Vaishali from Hajipur, we have to use the road bridge, in the absence of a railway bridge. Sonepur is reputed for its world famous cattle fair and it is also said that the Battle of "Gaj-Aur-Grah" took place there, but there is not good road there. If a good road is built at that place, it would provide immense relief to the region, from the recurring floods. At the moment, that area is flooded. If the road had been high, this long tract of land would not have come under the fury of the floods and precious lives and property could have been saved. The other road, that goes to Chhapra via Nepal is of great national and strategic importance. In case of any conflict with China, supplies can be made available to the troops, only through that road. Therefore, I request the Union Government to give highest priority to this, taking into consideration the aforesaid facts and commence the construction work on these roads, immediately.

SHRI RAMESH CHAND TOMAR (Hapur): Hon'ble Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards national highway no. 24. This highway passes through my constituency. The condition of this road from Hapur to Garh is very bad. It takes about one and a half to two hours to cover the one and a half kilometer distance from Hapur; and traffic jams on the roads are a regular feature. Therefore a by pass should be constructed from Hapur city. The 35 kilometre road extending from Hapur to Garh is in a very bad shape. The road is full of potholes. It is impossible for trucks to ply on that road. Traffic remains blocked for long hours, almost daily and fatal accidents are a regular feature. I, therefore urge the Union Government to renew the national highway number-24.

[*English*]

SHRI SUDHIR SWANT (Rajapur): I want to raise a serious matter. You are not allowing me to raise it for the last four days.

MR. SPEAKER: You please sit down, first.

Shri K.D. Sultanpuri.